

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK SHEPPARD—THE  
STAGE STROKE YANKEE.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—BOY O'MORE—  
YANKEE COURTESY.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—  
FARM AND HENRY.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY

FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—HAMILTON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLETS, FARCE,  
ROMANCES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "B."KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—SONGS,  
ROMANCES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "B."SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOICERS, MUSIC MINSTRELS, &c.STEINWAY HALL.—ALFRED H. FRANK'S ANNUAL CON-  
CERT.DODWORTH HALL, 305 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF  
PAPER PICTURES AND PORTRAITS.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
FARMER SUT—PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 5th street.—EQUIS-  
TIAN PERFORMANCE, LIVING ANIMALS, &c.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ELIZABETH AND  
THE EARL OF ESSEX.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN  
MINSTRELS.—PANDORA.—FARMER SUT.

LALL, 94 and 96 Broadway.—PANDORA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SOURCES AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 30, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court yesterday Mr. Sumner offered an order that Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, for using language disrespectful to the court and calculated to provoke a duel, be removed from the court. Mr. Sherman objected, and Mr. Nelson in explanation was allowed to read the dates of a letter signed by Butler, Logan and Harfield relative to the Alta Vela affair, and a letter of Mr. Chaney to S. Black to the President.

Mr. Cameron submitted an order providing for night sessions of the court, which went over. Mr. Evans then resumed his argument for the defence, contending that the President and the same right as a private citizen to test the constitutionality of a law; and the removal of Stanton, which was a paper one, would have been beneficial rather than injurious to the workings of the government if it had been effectual, as it would have assured a proper relation between the War Office and the Executive. Before the conclusion of the argument the court adjourned.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill affording the same facilities on the Hudson River boats as on railway trains was passed, besides numerous others of a special or personal character. The bill to prevent frauds in the sale of transportation tickets was ordered to a third reading. The Committee on the New York city street cleaning reported that the contract had not been complied with, and censured the street cleaning commissioners for not enforcing it. The annual supply bill was considered until adjournment.

In the Assembly the vote on the State Charity bill was reconsidered and the bill itself was reconsidered. Bills were passed to incorporate the Isthmus Canal Company, regulating the fees of justices, constables, jurors and witnesses, and relative to the sale of native vines. The New York City Tax Levy was made a special order for this morning and a motion to adjourn sine die on Saturday was adopted.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, April 29.

The London journals deprecate the acrimonious party discussions in the House of Commons on the Irish Church question on the ground that members thus afford Mr. Disraeli a desired opportunity to gain time. The Fenian treason trials reveal the fact that very extensive armed preparations had been made for the assault on Chester Castle. The Prussian army will be reduced by twelve thousand men.

Congress, 95% a 94. Five-fifteenths, 70% in London and 75% in Frankfurt. Paris steady. Breadstuffs quiet. Cotton quiet. Middling uplands at 12 1/4. Broadstuffs dull. Provisions steady. Produce without material change.

## THE CITY.

Mr. Peter Cooper, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, has written a letter to the Committee on Municipal Affairs in the State Senate thanking the members for courtesies to the Association's counsel, and urging the extension of every dollar from the New York County Tax Levy not imperatively demanded. The Association also urges the transfer of the building of the county Court House to other parties.

A silver medal, with an appropriate inscription and a purse of \$50, was presented by the Life Saving Benevolent Association yesterday to John O'Connor, who saved the life of a Mrs. Carrington, in September last, when she was in danger of drowning, near Factoryville, S. L. The presentation took place on the Staten Island ferryboat Thomas Hunt, at a meeting of the passengers presided over by Mr. Erasmus Brooks. A purse of \$25 was also made up by the same society for Jefferson M. Bodine, a mere lad of fifteen, who assisted O'Connor in the rescue, and resolutions highly eulogistic of the deed were unanimously engrossed and are to be presented to the brave young man of cotton growers and manufacturers of the United States assembled in convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday for the purpose of consulting on the formation of a national association for the promotion of the cotton interests. Several delegates from the Southern States were present, and the New England manufacturers were largely represented. A name, constitution and bylaws for the new association were adopted, and Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, was chosen permanent President, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

Gabor Naphegyi, Santa Anna's former secretary and agent, was arrested in Edgewater, Staten Island, yesterday, on a charge of forgery to the amount of \$100,000, and committed in default of \$100,000 bail.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, the trial of Edwin Kelly, charged with the homicide of Thomas J. Sharpe, was resumed. There was a large number of witnesses examined. A few will be called this morning, when the summing up will commence, and the case will probably be given to the jury before the court rises.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the case of Christian Flecky, John Flecky and Hilderbrand, who were charged with running an illicit distillery in June last, in the basement of the premises 109 Essex street, occupied the court during the day. The defence was that they were merely laborers on the premises at the time. They returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, the Erie contempt case, which last week was adjourned over till yesterday morning, was in consequence of the absence of counsel further adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

The case of the United States against Wm. England and others, which has been before United States Commissioner Osborn for examination, was again up yesterday and further adjourned.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hermann,

Captain Weyke, will leave Hoboken about two P. M. to-day (Thursday) for Southampton and Bremen. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market was heavy and unsettled yesterday and closed weak. Government securities were firm. Gold closed at 139 1/2.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution to print five hundred copies of the constitutions of Arkansas and South Carolina was referred to the Committee on Printing. Petitions favoring the extension of the Coast Survey were presented, and the House departed for the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial.

On a new state of Ben Wade's Cabinet officers Horace Greeley is put down for Postmaster General. General Canby reports officially that the majority for the constitution in South Carolina is 44,470, and that further returns from North Carolina increase the majority for the constitution in that State to 13,440. General Wade telegraphs to General Grant that the returns in Georgia indicate that the constitution has been ratified by a large majority and that Bullock is elected. Later returns from Georgia announce the election of two colored Senators and twelve colored Representatives to the Legislature. Several radicals hold the opinion that they will not be allowed to take their seats, as the right to vote does not include the right to hold office. An official count is necessary to decide who is elected Governor.

Mr. Anson Burlingame, the Chinese ambassador, was given a grand dinner at San Francisco on Tuesday evening. In his address he said that his mission was accepted in the interest of civilization, and meant progress, the adoption of international law, peace, commerce, and the unification of the human race. The fraternal feeling of four millions of people had begun to flow towards the land of Washington and would flow on forever.

Our advisers from Mexico are by way of Galveston, Texas. Congress reassembled on the 1st inst. Much time had been given to the consideration of railroad schemes. Twenty of Negrete's followers had been captured and were to be tried under the law of January 25, 1865, under which Maximilian was executed. Foreigners who engage in an honorable calling are exempted from the decree of banishment.

Our correspondent in Hloza, Japan, dated March 29, reports the sad social effects and disturbance to commerce produced in the newly opened ports and the surrounding country by the sudden inauguration of the civil war between the nobles, the Mikado and the Tycoon. His letter is quite interesting, as affording evidence that civilization will not recede in the empire, in face of the convulsions produced by oligarchy or barbarism. The refugee Tycoon sought shelter and was protected on board a United States war vessel after his abdication, before he reached his own ship. The United States Consul at Hloza has taken an important step in demanding that the native officials should adhere to the scale of rates of money exchange value as regulated by the treaties. During the disturbances produced in the streets of the city by the sudden armed action of the Prince of Bezin it will be seen that United States marines, allied with the forces of the other Christian powers, performed important work in restoring order and protecting foreign property.

The steamer Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana April 25, arrived at this port last night. Among her passengers are Madame Ristori and suite. According to a recent decree, "all foreign merchandise from the bonded stores in Cuba and Porto Rico may be imported into Spain at the same rates of duties as if coming from the place of production or an American port." In another column will be found accounts of the onerous exactions enforced on an American United States Consul at Caracas and another at Manzanilla, for clerical mistakes in the manifests of said captains' vessels. In one case the fault was due to a clerk of the Spanish Consul. Some time since the brig Omaha was subjected to a similar vexation.

The Brazilian Ambassador at Paris has received later advices confirming those published a day or two ago relative to the situation in Paraguay. The Paraguayans, it is further stated, are shut up in Humaita, which cannot hold out more than three days, the positions at Curupaty and Pucu having been captured and the Paraguayan gunboats sunk. Other advices state that the Brazilian fleet had passed Humaita under a heavy fire, losing fifteen hundred men killed and wounded. A reconnaissance disclosed the fact that the Paraguayans had masses of the most modern artillery of their line.

Advices from St. Domingo state that General Haes's reasons for not assuming the Presidency were the want of facilities to carry out his policy in reference to Samana and the French loan. The difficulties in relation to the Samana affair arise from the opposition of Samano and the negro chiefs. Pimonte was already getting up another revolution, and Ogando, Huguira and Carlos Baez were reported to be disaffected, or in conspiracy against the President.

Telegraphic advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the government was successful in the late elections by a majority of ten. The defeated party made some riotous demonstrations and were fired upon by the soldiers. Petitions for the removal of Governor Rawson are in circulation.

The trial of General Cole was continued at Albany yesterday. Mr. Hadley, one of the counsel for the prisoner, was sworn as a witness relative to certain documents of which he had possession, but objections were made and sustained by the court. Mrs. Mary L. Cuyler testified relative to the frenzy of the prisoner on hearing of the intimacy between Hiscock and Mrs. Cole. The defence rested and the court adjourned.

General Ord has been assigned to the command of the Department of California, relieving General McDowell, who will in turn relieve General Gillen, in command of the Fourth Military District.

The financial estimates for the Dominion were submitted to the Canadian House of Commons on Tuesday night by Minister Rose. The duty on breadstuffs is to be taken off, and that on all spirits manufactured in the Dominion will be three cents per gallon.

Nothing in the way of description which has reached this country or England from the scene of the lately terminated war in Abyssinia can compete with the account furnished in these columns yesterday from our special correspondent with Sir Robert Napier's army. This writer is the only American out of the eleven newspaper correspondents who accompanied the warlike expedition. In our letter the public are informed minutely how the army of "civilizers" crossed the desert soil of Central Africa, dived into the chasms and scaled the heights which surround the stronghold of the defunct King Theodoros; how the motley crowd of Indians, Kurds, English, Scotch, Irish, Parsees and Arabs wound their tedious way along the arid tracks, looking gay in their fine haberdashery, and stepping to the familiar English music of "Cheer, boys, cheer," how the barbarian Prince of Tigre and his suite cut horsemanlike capers before the marquis of General Merewether, and how, after making his salaams, he laid his curly head affectionately upon the lap of Brigadier Merewether, who, we are happy to know, looked very like an American—a fact which may account for the interest in the famous ocean yacht race which he shared in common with General Staveley. All this is told, and well told, by our special correspondent at Antolo, to the dire confusion and remorse of "Bull Run Russell," who did not believe a word of the HERALD's Abyssinian news until the war was all over, any more than he believed that there was a battle at Bull Run until the hastily retreating fugitives nearly ran over him while he was enjoying his London brown stout some dozen miles away from the scene of action. This Abyssinian correspondence, however, is but another example of newspaper enterprise with which the readers of the HERALD are familiar, and which the leading journals of England have recently so handsomely recognized.

## The Democratic Party—Mr. Belmont and His Committee—A Movement at Last in the Right Direction.

Mr. August Belmont is the chairman of the National Executive Democratic Committee, whose business it is to appoint the time and place, drum up the party and provide the hall for the grand Sanhedrin of the Democratic Presidential Convention. At a meeting of his committee at Washington on the 22d of February last (the day after Secretary Stanton was ordered by President Johnson to turn over the War Office to General Lorenzo Thomas) the Fourth of July was appointed as the time and New York as the place for said Presidential Convention; and then, in the midst of a great excitement at the national capital, which unmistakably foreshadowed the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, said August Belmont and his committee, as if nothing had happened or was likely to happen on this Stanton affair beyond a nine days' wonder, adjourned and dispersed.

We have already called the attention of Mr. Belmont to this appointment of the Fourth of July as a great mistake under the circumstances, suggesting withal the urgent necessity of a change to an earlier day. We are gratified, therefore, to learn, in the absence of any movement in this direction from Mr. Belmont on his own responsibility, that the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee have unanimously passed resolutions requesting Mr. Belmont and his committee to reconsider their action of the 22d of February, and to issue a call for their Presidential Convention to meet in New York early in June, instead of on the Fourth of July, and that it is probable that a caucus of all the democratic members of Congress will shortly second this motion. The opinion seems to be unanimous among the democrats at Washington that the political necessities and welfare of the party call for action close upon the heels of the republican Chicago Convention.

This, we say, is a movement in the right direction, and doubtless it will result in the change of time suggested. We have not yet been able to learn why or how it was that Mr. Belmont and his committee, being there on the spot, attached, apparently, so little importance to this second and decisive flare-up between Johnson and Stanton as to consider it unworthy a moment's attention. Mr. Belmont and his committee on the 21st of February, if we are not mistaken, paid their respects to the President at the White House, but were not given the slightest hint of the executive bombshell which had been or was to be that day thrown at the head of Stanton in the War Office. They knew all about it, however, that evening; and surely they had seen and heard enough during the night of the tremendous effulgence in the republican Congressional camp to be convinced, when the committee met next morning, that there was something like a revolution involved in this Stanton-Thomas affair. How was it, then, that Mr. Belmont and his committee assembled on the 22d as if nothing unusual had happened within the preceding twenty-four hours, and discharged their business and

folded their tent like the Arabs, and as silently stole away?

Our theory may be somewhat uncharitable, and yet we think it sufficiently plausible to be stated. We suspect that Mr. Belmont and his committee sniffed the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, and that, considering him "gone up," they, after the fashion of Wall street, concluded to cut him and drop him. His day of usefulness to the democracy was gone—his term was short anyhow—and, even if not removed, he was, or would be, so tied up by Congress that he could no longer help himself or his friends. But worst of all, if this unfortunate but obstinate and self-willed man should get into any serious trouble on this Stanton imbroglio, the odds were so heavily against him that the safest course for the democracy would be to give him a wide margin and keep at a good distance till the end of this foreshadowed impeachment, which would probably be not before the last of June. They would help him all they could against this impeachment in every way, but they would give Mr. Johnson quietly to understand that he was not and could not be dreamed of as a democratic last resort or possibility in any event for the succession. Accordingly, Mr. Belmont and his committee limited their visit to the White House to the polite formalities of a morning call, and left Mr. Johnson, in regard to any Presidential calculations, to the comfortable reflection that the ungrateful democracy had cut him adrift, and that he would have to "paddle his own canoe."

But whatever may have been the reasons under the extraordinary circumstances calling for an earlier day, whatever may have been the objects of Mr. Belmont and his committee for appointing the Fourth of July for their National Convention, we dare say that this pressure from Washington will result in an earlier call. We are strengthened in this conclusion by the presence in this city of the Central Committee (General Gordon Granger, chairman,) of the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention of September, 1866, who are bringing all their forces to bear upon Mr. Belmont for the saving of a month of precious time. Assuming, then, that the day for the democratic convention, including the inauguration of the new Tammany Hall, will be fixed early in June, the question recurs, will Messrs. Belmont and Barlow, and the Manhattan Club, and the Tammany Sachems, and the Albany Regency be prepared on a month's notice to head off Pendleton? He is entered as the democratic greenback champion of the West against Seymour and the gold bearing five-twentieths and ten-forties of the East. Can Pendleton be upset with a heavy majority of the delegates in his favor to start upon? Hancock is the favorite of Granger and his soldiers' committee, but there are no signs of any movement in his behalf of any consequence among the democratic managers East or West, nor outside of New York are there any indications of any promise in behalf of Seymour or McClellan.

Pendleton, in fact, appears to hold the democratic nomination in his hands, especially since the late greenback vote of the democrats of our State Assembly; for if this vote means anything it means Pendleton. Against Pendleton, however, with his peace policy during the war, Grant will walk over the course. If the democracy prefer to hold themselves a close party corporation, hit or miss, they are of course at liberty to do so; but if they wish

to fight with the assurance of great inroads into the republican lines, and with a fair promise of a sweeping success, they will tear down their old democratic fence and open the field to all the conservative elements of the land opposed to the reign of radicalism, and they will nominate brave old Admiral Farragut as their standard bearer. We await their next move on the chessboard in the change of the time appointed for their National Convention.

## Excesses of Radicalism.

It is now manifest that the excesses of radicalism tend to no less portentous a result than a change in the form of government which we had inherited from the founders of our republic. The virtual abolition of the executive power vested in the President of the United States, and the removal of Andrew Johnson as an "obstruction" to radical despotism; the conversion of even the Supreme Court into a mere court of record for the decrees of a directory pretending to represent the people; the expulsion of members of Congress who venture to oppose the dominant party; the total exclusion from Congress of representatives of ten States of the Union; the subjection of the white population of those ten States to the control of military satraps, carpet-bag office seekers from other States, and an ignorant mass of negro voters who have just emerged from centuries of bondage, with all its disqualifying influences for the high duties of citizenship, and who nevertheless vastly outnumber the few whites admitted to civic privileges, as in the case of South Carolina, where the disproportion of registered voters has reached the figure of eighty thousand blacks to forty thousand whites; the direct encouragement extended to negro outrages on white men, women and children by the inflammatory baranques of partisan emissaries, the founding of Union Leagues and other dangerous secret organizations throughout the South; the resolute determination of the dominant radical party "to hold the South as the Metropolitan Police hold New York"—"to do its police in its own behalf and in behalf of its black population"—and the utter present forgetfulness of what wisdom there is in the following words of the radical writer from whom the above phrases are quoted:—"We want regular soldiers for the cause of order in these anarchical countries, and we want men in command who, though they may be valuable as temporary satraps or proconsuls to make liberty possible where it is now impossible, will never, under any circumstances, be disloyal to liberty, will always oppose any scheme of any one to constitute a military government, and will be ready, when the time comes, to imitate Washington;" the inauguration under the forms of an impeachment trial, of an entirely new system of justice, the fundamental principle of which is that every man is presumed to be guilty, whether charged with guilt or not, and that when charged with it he is to be tried by interested parties, and all possible evidence in his favor is to be suppressed; the introduction of sumptuary legislation, of an infamous tariff system and an iniquitous and fraud-breeding income tax; the establishment, by means of odious and corrupting national banks, of a financial system which has no precedent, except in the South Sea bubble schemes of Law; the compulsory circulation of French assignats, attempted to be enforced by the guillotine, and, a still more appropriate example, the financial system adopted in Hayti—these are but a few items in the long catalogue of changes foretold by the signs of the times, in the form and practical working of our government.

In one important respect, particularly, the dominant radical party has most flagrantly violated the spirit of American republican institutions. The despotism which it has sought to establish in the South has no precedent in the history of conquest on the part of civilized nations. Imperial Rome largely owed its great duration to the fact that, while a Roman province was set over each conquered province, a Verres was always liable to trial and punishment and local administration was not intermeddled with; so that the conquered people, retaining no small share of their accustomed liberties and acquiring the additional advantages attached to the title of Roman citizen, were readily consolidated into the empire and contributed to the still further extension of its wealth and power. An illustration of "the pervading weight and power of Roman citizenship" is furnished by what we read of St. Paul in the Acts. The Apostle had, asserted his claims to be a Roman citizen, although he was a native of the conquered province of Judea:—"When the centurion heard that he went and told the chief captain, saying, Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." But how many similar illustrations of the pervading weight and power of American citizenship can be found among "the vanquished and pardoned rebels of the South" who happen to have the misfortune of inheriting a white complexion? None of them are allowed to claim rights which radicals are bound to respect. Neither Roman, Norman, Spanish nor any other conquerors have exercised less magnanimity and less moderation and less common sense than certain radical leaders who strut and boast as if they had themselves accomplished the suppression of the rebellion and the conquest of the South.

Perhaps it is not yet too late for the army and the people, to whom the suppression of the rebellion, is really due, to interpose and prevent the cruelly destructive results towards which the excesses of radicalism tend.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS AND NUISANCES.—One of the most intolerable nuisances existing at present in the streets of the metropolis is the method adopted by our gas companies and the Croton Water Department to repair their street pipes and "mains." If a defect occurs in one of those pipes it is necessary to tear up the street and obstruct all traffic for the time being for the purpose of repairing this defect. The blocks of the pavement, as may be seen on Broadway at present, are then put back in their places in a loose, careless manner, and the ceaseless tide of carriages, wagons and stages is allowed to pass over the spot again. The natural consequence of tearing up a thoroughfare in this manner is that some of our best business streets will not last any time, but will be completely ruined and unfitted for business purposes. It might be very easily avoided by having the gas and water pipes arranged with the sewers, as is the case in Paris, and to some extent in London, so that they may be reached without interfering at all

with the streets. It is an evil which calls for immediate legislation, which, it appears, is the only weapon we have to defend ourselves with against unscrupulous corporations.

## The French Theatre Muddle.

After a long and prosperous reign the sceptre of the French theatre departs from Bateman, and the irrepressible Grau again mounts the throne. The kings of Greece and *l'homme à la pommé* himself are indignant that the charms of "La Belle Héloïse" were not potent enough for the unimpressible trustees who represent the mild-mannered and inoffensive stockholders. *Le bouillant Achille* threatens to crush with his heel the bank whereon Sherman and Duncan flourish, and Calchas invokes the thunder of Olympus on the daring offenders' heads. On Saturday next the army of "La Grande Duchesse," with Bateman and the kings of Greece at their head, and Birgfeld, like a second Marshal Ney, bringing up the rear, will retreat from Sixth avenue and evacuate the stronghold in which they so long maintained themselves, to the discomfiture of every other opera troupe. It is not definitely known whether they will make any attempt to spike the guns of the establishment in their retreat. The first halting place of the Offenbachian army will be at the Academy, but, fortunately for them, their stay will be "for one night only." Otherwise the Juggernaut of opera would soon add them to its long list of victims. The circumstances which led to this revolution at the French theatre are amusing and interesting. King Duncan was elected chief of the establishment. His eloquent description of it is well known:—

This castle hath a pleasant seat: the air  
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself  
Unto our gentle senses.

This gentle prince appointed a vicery in the person of the gentle Grau, who again delegated his powers to the *bouillant* Bateman. The momentous period arrived when those powers were to be renewed for the space of five years, at the annual tribute of twenty-two thousand one hundred dollars. A council of war was held at Delmonico's by King Duncan and his court, the result of which was that the irrepressible Grau became once more "Thane of Cawdor" and manager of the dispirited theatre. The wrath of the *bouillant Achille* was terrible to behold; but the inexorable decree had gone forth, and the days of Tosca and her merry attendants were numbered. The question now is, where shall they go? Can it be that they shall range themselves under the banner of that fierce looking Academy drum major who has led so many gallant opera companies to ruin? Let them beware of the fate of the dozen *impressariis*, and especially the poor cynocephalus, whose remains are interred beneath the shadow of that Uras-like building. "The one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders, including the General Boun, who represents them by the fraction, would prove worse to those *enfants perdus* than King Duncan and his amiable constituency. The latter suffered them to depart in peace, with all their baggage and munitions of war; but once in the power of the Academy drum major, and there is no hope for them. In the meantime Ristori succeeds Tosca at the French theatre, and the melancholy history of "Sor Teresa" replaces the rattling dialogue and music of "La Belle Héloïse." Saturday night will be a remarkable episode in the history of the Academy. It is whispered around that there will be several features introduced during the performance besides what the bill states. The cancan, it is expected, will be danced by the one hundred and ninety-nine and a half stockholders, and the drum major will sing, "Piff, paf, pouf! tara, para, poum!" An incantation scene, in which the ghosts of departed managers and voices will appear, the central figure being the cynocephalus, surrounded by red fire, will be the grand finale of the performance. Altogether it will be an interesting reunion of the past and present of opera in the Academy, and may be productive of happy results.

## Mr. Evans on the Constitution.

We are told by the radical organs that—in their classical language—we need no more "grab" about the impeachment trial. This means, of course, that nothing more must be said in behalf of the respondent in the case, the prosecution having had their say in the elegant effort of Ben Butler, the staid drawl of Mr. Boutwell, and the hearty, vehement scold of Thad Stevens. But it strikes us that the country would not object to hear a little more of such "grab" as Mr. Evans gave on Tuesday when defining what the President's oath to maintain the constitution means, as it is administered to each Chief Magistrate. That oath, said Mr. Evans, binds the President of the United States to defend the constitution against all attacks, whether they come from Congress or from any other enemy, domestic or foreign. Let the Managers, who boasted that all their recent acts were done outside of the constitution and in direct violation of that sacred instrument, make a note of this, and let the Senators remember that the alleged crimes of President Johnson are his attempts to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution," as he is sworn to do, against all enemies, whether these enemies are found in the House of Representatives or anywhere else.

SPANISH INSOLENCE.—THE CASE OF THE BRIG OMAHA.—The Spanish authorities in Cuba endeavor to throw every obstacle in the path of commercial and business people who happen to come within their jurisdiction, by the most vexatious interference and unjust demands. The latest phase of their insolent course is the case of the American brig Omaha, which was seized at Manzanilla, Cuba, a short time since, on account of some slight informality or clerical error in the manifest of the vessel. An enormous fine is imposed on the vessel for this trifling error. This has become a regular practice in the island of Cuba, and it is high time that our government should put a stop to it. The owners of the vessel, in reply to their remonstrances against the unjust seizure of their property, received an intimation that it is necessary to pay the fine or abandon the vessel. This attempt to revive the practices of the old Spanish freebooters in those waters must be promptly checked by our government; and if the Cuban authorities do not behave themselves in the presence of their republican master, why, we will be compelled to flog them soundly, and take their island under our sheltering wing.

## Congress and the Country.

For extreme abuse of its powers, for absolute atrocity in pandering to the worst passions of a brutal race, and for the impudent profligacy of patriotic purposes, the present Congress has hardly an equal in the history of bodies pretending to derive authority from the people. Assembled at a time when the errors and evil courses of its predecessor had well nigh disgusted the nation with its victory over the South—when that preceding Congress had thrown away the results of the national victory so far as related to the restoration of the Union—it had the opportunity, by fairly representing the people and moderating all the extreme tendencies of faction, to establish peace and secure the harmony of the sections on a basis that would have been acceptable to all. Its power was given for that end only, and it betrayed the trust. It is made up of honest men and of rogues. Its honest men are timid, feeble creatures—political imbeciles, with hardly an exception. Its rogues are the ordinary political adventurers, with no other purpose than securing the party plunder. "Appropriate means were found among a few leaders to control both classes. Driven by demagogic demagogues, the honest gave way in more fatuity and want of will; lured by glimpses of the spoils to be won, the others gave way to temptation, and so faction remained the supreme power, and this Congress has outdone the other in everything evil. It has made it impossible for the next to surpass it in evil character by the addition of an item to its offences against society. It has committed against the people of the States acts infinitely worse than those for which the Declaration of Independence arraigned the British tyrant; and its reconstruction acts, its financial measures, and its present proceeding against the Executive, include in one mass the sum of all outrageous, infamous, scandalous legislation.

All this is apparent to the people. From every part of the country arises the protest, and the elections declare that the voters are awake to the danger and determined to provide for the national safety. Every State of importance in the nation pronounces its denunciation of this factious fury. Even in isolated New Hampshire political bigotry could not hold its own; in Connecticut, that centre of the sounder life of New England, the declaration against radicalism is bold and clear; while in the great Middle States and from that far State on the Pacific, inhabited by the most intelligent and energetic community on the earth, the people have declared with overwhelming power that they have no sympathy with the murderous policy of the Congress that now pretends to act in their name. What effect will these unmistakable utterances of the people have upon the men in Congress? They show to the violent leaders that their time is short, and thus stimulate them to hurry onward and accomplish the whole programme of their destructive policy while they may. Hence they lash their quodam adherents with whips of scorpions. Hence, after every utterance from the people, we see that the venomous fury of radicalism grows wilder, more and more regardless of every restraint and every limit. On the other hand, among the men who had all the disposition, without the strength, to be honest—who followed the radical lead because they were bullied into accepting it as the will of the people—there is some show of a tendency to act from better grounds. These men find in the popular verdict something to hold fast by—a point to rally on against the extravagance that has swept them onward. This gives a faint hope that some moderation may yet atone in part for the past course of Congress. It is, however, a faint hope only. No fact is clear save that some division must result in the radical party; but which side will prevail is yet to be seen.

## The Prince of Wales—A Lost Opportunity.

The Prince of Wales was making his visit to Ireland when the news of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred in Sydney reached him, and he immediately returned to England, thereby losing a fine opportunity to show his pluck by remaining in that portion of his mother's dominions which is proverbially hostile to the reigning family and traditionally rebellious to British authority in every shape and form. It was said that the criminal who attempted to take his brother's life was one of the terrible Fenians, and here was the heir apparent in the land where Fenianism is supposed to exist in its most formidable shape, girt around with Greek fire and phosphorus, marshalled by head centres and American emissaries. What a splendid chance for the display of heroism the Prince threw away when he embarked for London instead of traversing the whole four provinces, as tourists usually do, from the Giant's Causeway to the picturesque lakes of Killarney! In all probability not a hair of his head would have been touched on the route, for it appears that he conducted himself so well in Dublin and was received with so much loyal courtesy that no personal piques would have instigated personal vengeance. But how it would have elevated him in the estimation of the people both in Ireland and England if he had boldly trusted himself among the Irish people just at this juncture! He might have earned the reputation of that celebrated lady of whom the poet Moore sings:—

And blessed forever was she who relied  
On Erin's honor and Erin's pride.

We cannot but think that the Prince of Wales, upon this occasion, lost an opportunity of becoming a hero as well as a prince. Suppose he became a martyr! What then? There are plenty more princes of the royal line to take his place on the English throne.

THE NORTH-EASTERN AND THE TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic despatches received yesterday morning, giving the state of the weather at various points from Fortress Monroe northward at nine o'clock A. M., warned us so accurately of the approach of the nor-easter which opened upon us in the afternoon that our ship newsman was enabled to calculate—not to predict—the hour of its arrival in New York. In this, as in numerous other cases, the importance of a regular system of telegraphic signals from the south of the coming of these nor-easterly storms is abundantly established. A regular nor-easter invariably comes up from the south, and thence which reach us, we believe from our observations, generally strike inland from the Gulf Stream at or near Cape Hatteras.